9. In order to conserve fishery resources in our waters, to protect fishermen and to reduce conflicts in the sea, deep sea fishing regulations should be enacted by the Parliament after consulting the fishing community.

10. For prventing conflicts between the traditional, small mechanised, larger deep sea vessels strict vigilance to be exercised by the Coast Guard, lb attain this objective the Coast Ootid should be strengthened, expanded, upgraded technically with the State-of-the-art system of navigation, surveillance and weaponary and properly tasked to prevent poaching by foreign vessels and observance of zone restriction by indigenous vessels. In case Coast Guard is not able to perform the task then by some other agency State or Central, would be identified to ensure that those vessels excluded from specific areas do not violate prohibitions.

11. The Government should take active steps as well as make finances available for Upgradation of technological skills and equipment used by the traditional fishermen, for mechanised boats and the Indian deep sea fishing fleet so that each can effectively fish in the areas reserved for it by law or usage. Duty concessions and concessional finance should be made available for both navigational as well as fishing equipment aimed at competence Upgradation to the State-of-the-art level to all die three categories with priority to the traditional sector.

12. Traditional and small mechanised sector should be assisted by adequate regular supply of fuel and by providing HSD and kerosene and by providing subsidy taking into account the benefits given to deep sea fishing vessels.

13. All types of marine fisheries should come under one Ministry. The Government should also consider setting up a Fishery Authority of India to function in the manner in which such authorities set up in other countries function and to be responsible for formulation of policies as well as their implementation.

14. The Fishery Survey of India should also te technically upgraded by induction of the modem technology and equipment so that it can identify and map the location of all types of fish, s.tudy impact of different technologies and ecological changes. There should be proper coordination and cooperation between the National Remote Sensing Agencies and the Fishery Survey of India for this purpose.

15. The Government should give priority to the creation of the infrastructure needed for preventing wastage of fishery resources which is occurring through throwing away by-catch. This may be achieved by providing a chain of cold storages, ice factories, fish processing facilities, fish meal and feed manufacturing for value addition to the products of fishermen and their cooperatives.

16. Infrastructure facilities such as fishing harbours for die existing and modem upgraded craft aong East and West Coasts as well as in island groups of Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands may be created on priority basis.

17. Fishermen/fisherwomen and their cooperatives may be provided with financial assistance for Upgradation and acquisition of larger vessels for marketing and other related activities.

18. The Government should give priority to training fishermen/fisherwomen in handling new equipment, larger vessels and new fishing techniques besides fish handling and processing aspects.

19. Government should take effective steps to tackle the menace of pollutants/effluents/ sewage let out by industries which affects marine life adversely.

20. Government should take a decision on the recommendations of the Committee within a period of six months.

21. The deep sea fishing policy should be revised periodically say every 3—5 years.

Doubling of KoUom-Trivandrum rail line

*135. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doubling of the Railway line between Koilom-Trivandrum is slowed down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) by when the doubling of the line will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to delay in land acquisition by State Govt.

(c) By Dec., 98, if the land is made available.

Teak cultivation on Agricultural Land

*138. SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more and more agricultural land is going under teak cultivation in the name of investment in Teak Bond, Teak Farms, etc;

(b) if so, the estimate of the area of land gone under such cultivation;

(c) whether this will not disturb the agricultural balance of the country; and

(d) the steps to be taken to discourage teak cultivation on agricultural land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA): (a) and (b) No definite information is available on the use of agricultural land for teak cultivation.

(c) No, Sir. Total net area sown has been maintaining a rising trend.

(d) Does not arise.

Diversion of Kerala-Bound Trains after operation of Konkan Railway

*138. SHRI M.A. BABY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to divert some Kerala-bound trains once the Konkan railway comes into operation; and

(b) if so, the name and number of trains proposed to be diverted?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b) With the commissioning of Konkan railway, it is proposed to initially divert 6635/6636 Kurla-Mangalore/Cochin Netravati Express followed by 2431/2432 Hazarat Nizamuddin-Trivandrum weekly Rajdhani Express once the section stabilises for higher speeds. After completion of line capacity works on Diva-Panval and other adjoining sections, it is proposed to divert 6335/ 6336 Gandhidham-Nagercoil (weekly), 6337/ 6338 Rajkot-Cochin (weekly) and 6333/6334 Rajkot-Trivandrum (weekly) Expresses.

मिट्टी परीक्षण

***139. प्रो॰ विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:**

(क) क्या देश की सम्पूर्ण कृषि भूमि की मिट्टी का परीक्षण करने हेतु सरकार की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजनार्थ प्रत्येक जिले में एक कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र खोले जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा और इस पर कितना खर्च किया जाएगा?

कृषि मंत्री (श्री चतुरानन मिश्र): (क) केवल केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़, दमन व दीव को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों में 514 मृदा परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाएं स्थापित की जा चुकी हैं। इस समय उर्वरकों का संतुलित एवं समेकित उपयोग नामक एक योजना चल रही है, जिसके तहत विद्यमान मृदा एवं परीक्षण प्रयोगशालाओं को सुदृढ़ करने की व्यवस्था है। सरकार सभी पंचायतों में मृदा परीक्षण की व्यवस्था करने की योजना बना रही है। इसकी शुरूआत बिहार में स्व॰ डा॰ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के जन्म दिवस, 3 दिसम्बर, 1996 को की जाएगी। मृदा परीक्षण का कार्य पश्चिम बंगाल के मिदनापुर जिले और मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर जिले में भी शुरू किया जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग) नए कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने का कार्य भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के विचाराधीन है।

Procedure for procurement of fruits and vegetables by Mother Dairy

*140. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by Mother Dairy for procurement of fresh vegetables and fruits for supply to their booths in Delhi and hove their retail prices are fixed;

(b) the number of complaints received direct or through the booths regarding poor quality